Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1803. No. 741.

GOODS for SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

By private bargain, before the 8th day of next month, the

STOCK of GOODS,

of an extensive and well assorted retail store—the goods imported by the proprietors. Only a small advance on the cost will be required, and liberal credit given upon bond and approved security. Apply to Messrs. Alex. Henderson and Co. Alexandria, or Mr. Brown, Dumfries.

April 12. d8thM

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 3.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Kearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

May 4.

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

For Norfolk or Baltimore,

The new schooner

Richard & Martha,

Burthen 300 barrels; has good accommodations for passengers, and will take a freight for either of the above mentioned ports. Apply to the master at Capt. James Davidsons, Prince Street.

May 3. d3+

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5. d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
15 do. 2d do. do.
10 do. 3d do. do.
Loaf and Lump do.
10,000 lb. best Green Coffee,
30 qr. chests fresh Teas, assorted from Bohea to Imperial,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum,
Coniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 doz.
30 boxes Albany Chocolate, 1st and 2d quality,
Mould and dipt Candles,
White and brown Soap,
200 reams of Wrapping Paper of different sizes,
Patent Shot assorted, from BB to No. 10,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontinac, Teneriffe, And Malaga } WINES,
English Gunpowder from F to double battle,
50 boxes fine Muscatelle Raisins,
20 bales Spinning Cotton.

Peppers, black and Cayenne, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon and mace, Durham mustard, pearl and Scotch barley, pickles assorted in boxes, madder, allum, copperas, indigo and brimstone; olive oil in bottles and flasks, Godfred's warranted segars, best chewing tobacco, Leeper and Hamilton's snuff, race and ground ginger, starch, fig blue, pipes in kegs and boxes, rice, prunes, glauber salts, red and pale bark, demijohns assorted, &c. &c.

April 27. d1m

G. GEIB

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an elegant assortment of

PIANO FORTES,

which he flatters himself cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any in this town.

And he hopes the terms of sale he intends offering to the public, will induce those ladies and gentlemen to purchase who would wish to favor him with their patronage.——*N. B. He will warrant them for twelve months.*

For terms apply at Mrs. Wilson's boarding house, King street, Alexandria.

May 2. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE

At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of J. V. Thomas,

(PRICE ONE DOLLAR,)

LETTERS

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,

TO

Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,

AND

Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.

ON

AGRICULTURE,

AND

OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.

April 25 d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office, price 37½ cents,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

THE CONDUCT

OF

Merriwether Jones,

In a series of Letters addressed to the Public.

By James T. Callender.

April 22. d

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,

THE

Domestic Encyclopædia,

OR

DICTIONARY OF FACTS

AND

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

Are received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a general outline of the work may be seen.

Conditions.

I. It shall be printed in five large, handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to subscribers, two dollars and fifty cents per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.

II. It may be had in one delivery when finished, at twelve dollars and fifty cents, or fifteen dollars well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the process of the work, to take it when finished.

III. At any considerable distance from Philadelphia, it can only be delivered in the last mentioned manner—the forwarding of single volumes to many places being impracticable.

April 28. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries, and

ENGLISH COAL,

for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool.

Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Three pipes and two half pipes

Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, on a credit.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 4.

Public Sale.

At half past three o'clock will be sold, on Dunlap and Irwin's wharf,

Seventeen hogsheads and twenty three barrels first quality

BARBADOES SUGAR,

on a credit.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

May 4.

Just Received,

Excellent Bacon Hams,

(salt petre'd)—ALSO,

MATTHEWSON CHEESE,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons,

Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, and few boxes first quality Havanna Segars.

J. DYSON.

May 4. d

For Sale,

6 puncheons Montserrat Rum, 3d proof,

A few barrels New England Rum,

Beef and Pork per barrel,

London particular Madeira Wine, in quarter casks,

Mould and dipt Candles per box.

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchant's Wharf, May 4. 3t

This Day Landing,

From on board the schooner May Flower, Carlo Mauran, master, and for sale by the subscriber,

20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of an excellent quality,
1 ton of Cordage,
200 tierces Stone Lime,
1 bale Russia Sheetings,
500 pieces Nankeen,
10 chests Young Hyson Tea,
20 bls. new Rum.

J. G. Ladd.

April 29. d

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just imported an assortment of SPRING-GOODS, consisting of printed calicoes and cotton cambricks, cambrics and muslins, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, silk waistcoatings, florentines and collar velvet, diapers, diaper and damask table cloths, table and tea napkins, cord'd and India dimities, superfine jeans, Merseilles quilting, 7-8 and 11-8 cotton checks, 9-8 striped do. superfine cloths and cassimeres, cotton and thread hose, counterpanes, Merseilles bed quilts, brown hollands, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, nuns, colour'd 3 chord and shoe threads—old port wine in bottles.

Spades, shovels, common and German scythes, broad hoes, sad irons, seine twine, fishing, deep sea and plough lines, felt hats in cases, sheathing, wrapping and tea paper, single and double matrasses, &c.

Which he now offers for sale at his store, the corner of Fairfax and King streets, for cash, approved notes, or the usual credit to punctual men.

JAS. SANDERSON.

April 16. eo

Just received and for Sale by the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,

of best grist and quality.

Also,

A few boxes N. Scotia smoked HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.

April 2. d

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

From the SUN, of the 10th of March, received at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Wedneſday, March 9.

The order of the day for taking his majeſty's meſſage into conſideration, being read,

Lord Hobart roſe, to move an addreſs to his majeſty on the occaſion. He obſerved, that he could not entertain the ſmalleſt doubt with reſpect to the motion which he ſhould ſhortly have the honor to ſubmit to the houſe. He felt himſelf juſtified in anticipating the moſt perfect unanimity in the preſent inſtance. A communication is made from the ſovereign, that the moſt extenſive military preparations were making on the coaſts of France and Holland, and alſo, that important diſcuſſions were pending between his majeſty and the French government, the reſult of which was very uncertain. In ſuch a ſituation, he could hardly believe himſelf juſtified in ſuppoſing that a difference of opinion could prevail as to the line of conduct proper or neceſſary to be adopted. In a partial conſideration of the ſubject, he by no means wiſhed to diſguiſe from their lordſhips—indeed it was a point of which they muſt in general be well aware, namely, that there exiſted reaſons for thinking that the ſtate of certain of the French poſſeſſions abroad was ſuch as might warrant or call for the preparations that were making by France, independent of any hoſtile deſigns which poſſibly might be harbored by her government; but they muſt alſo at the ſame time ſee, and feel for the ſituation of their own country; and that, while diſcuſſions of the utmoſt importance are depending, they could not be juſtified in not taking thoſe precautions which the ſecurity and honor of the country required. With reſpect to any detailed expoſition of thoſe diſcuſſions, he could hardly think, that at the preſent time any thing of the kind could with any ſhadow of propriety be expected from him. He conceived it ſufficient to ſay in the preſent inſtance, that he ſaw no neceſſity for the diſcuſſion not terminating ſatisfactorily; at the ſame time it muſt be perfectly obvious to the houſe, that it was the duty of miniſters to be prepared for the alternative. It was certainly the earneſt wiſh of miniſters not to ſee the tranquility which ſubſiſted between the two countries interrupted: but they at the ſame time hoped that nothing would be wanting on the part of the country to enable them to maintain that tranquility in a way conſiſtently with the honor, the ſecurity and the true intereſts of the Britiſh nation, the ſpirit, the energy, & the reſources of which, he doubted not, would be ſucceſsfully exerted on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent. Under theſe impreſſions he would no longer detain their lordſhips, but move an addreſs to his majeſty on the occaſion of his moſt gracious meſſage. The noble ſecretary of ſtate then moved the addreſs, which was couched in the uſual form, echoing his majeſty's meſſage, and fraught with aſſurances of the cordial ſupport of the houſe.

On the meſſage being read from the Woolſack, and the queſtion being put,

Earl Spencer roſe, chiefly, if not entirely, for the purpoſe of ſignifying his full approbation of the propoſition juſt now made by the noble ſecretary of ſtate. He anticipated, with the noble lord, the moſt perfect unanimity on the occaſion, and felt with him cordially as to the right line and ſyſtem of conduct which was proper to be purſued on ſuch a criſis as the preſent. He alſo felt that in the relative ſituation of Great Britain and France, there exiſted circumſtances that, under whatever degree of uncertainty, called for the meaſures at length reſolved upon by his majeſty's miniſters. The preſent criſis in which this country was involved, he held to be of that importance and magnitude, as to render him confident that there was not a man in that houſe, or ſcarcely an individual in the country who would not join in offering to ſpill the laſt drop of their blood, or to ſpend their laſt ſhilling in ſupport of its honor and its moſt eſſential intereſt: for his own part, after the uniform and decided opinions he had ſo frequently given, as to the relative ſituation of the two countries, it could be little expected that a firm and vigorous ſyſtem of conduct ſhould not meet his full aſſent and approbation. He could not, however, at the ſame time avoid obſerving, that he ſhould feel more ſatisfaction, if the noble ſecretary of ſtate had, not only for the ſatisfaction of the houſe, but for that of the public and the country, explained a little fuller the ſituation of the moment, and adverted to thoſe circumſtances which have produced ſuch a ſudden and marked alteration in the tenor and complection of his majeſty's councils and meaſures. He would repeat, that his own opinions on theſe points had been long formed. He was perfectly ſatisfied, that a ſyſtem of conduct like that now reſolved upon by miniſters, was that moſt likely to conduce to the preſervation of peace, a wiſh in which all true friends of their country muſt unite. A ſyſtem of firmneſs and vigor was much more likely to enſure the continuance of peace, than that line of conduct heretofore adopted by miniſters. Indeed, in his opinion, the only chance that now remained for the preſervation of that bleſſing, was the effect of the meaſures now propoſed; of conceſſion and attempts at ſoothing our late adverſary, we had too much. Were the line of conduct adopted earlier, in all human probability no neceſſity for it would exiſt at the preſent moment. However, as matters ſtood, he hailed the firſt appearance of ſpirit and vigor in the national councils with joy & gladneſs, as the only means left for our ſalvation. He had at preſent nothing farther to offer; but upon an occaſion of ſuch great importance and magnitude, he could not give a ſilent vote, conſiſtently with his feelings of duty, or the dictates of his conſcience.

Lord Greenville ſaid, he had but a few words to offer on the preſent occaſion. He cordially agreed with what fell from his noble friend who ſpoke laſt; but like him, the part he had always taken with reſpect to ſimilar diſcuſſions, prevented him from giving a ſilent vote. He thought with his noble friend, that the adoption of the ſyſtem now about to be acted upon, was the only one that could preſerve the bleſſings of peace to the country. He was likewiſe of opinion that a ſyſtem of firmneſs and dignity, if earlier acted upon would have enſured the continuance of peace, and certainly would have obviated the neceſſity of ſuch an incipient ſyſtem at preſent. It was, he was firmly convinced, only becauſe ſuch a ſyſtem was not earlier adopted that the continuance of peace was now queſtionable. However, its adoption even now, would afford to the country the beſt chance for the maintenance of that bleſſing—but at the ſame time, he had to obſerve, that the conduct of miniſters in the preſent criſis ſhould be ſuch as to enable the country to feel and know its real ſituation, by which means, if the injuſtice of our adverſary rendered it neceſſary to call forth the full powers and reſources of the country, they could be uſed with the greateſt vigor and effect. The reaſonings of that day were warranted by the experience of the laſt eighteen months—they had ſeen the conſequences reſulting from a ſyſtem of conceſſion and meanneſs, in which all their attempts at conciliation only elevated the arrogance and the pretentions of the French government. If there was any chance remaining for the preſervation of peace, it would proceed from the meaſures now reſorted to; at the ſame time it was with regret he had to conſider, that in conſequence of the former conduct of miniſters, if we were now driven to the alternative of war, we ſhould have to meet a ſtate of war under great and many diſadvantages. Ceſſions the moſt important and valuable had been made with a view to operations either of an offenſive or defenſive nature; theſe conſiderations ſhould not withhold his concurrence from the preſent motion. On the contrary, he rejoiced at this firſt appearance of ſound political wiſdom, and vigorous determination on the part of miniſters. He hoped ſuch a ſyſtem would be acted upon with due energy and perſeverance. Upon the whole, the motion had his hearty concurrence; and he was confident there could be no difference of opinion in that houſe on ſuch an occaſion. They were in the preſent inſtance ſimply called upon to concur in meaſures for ſtrengthening the hands of the king with neceſſary powers, at a criſis wherein diſcuſſions of acknowledged importance and magnitude were pending—the reſult of which was known to be uncertain—they were called upon no farther. His lordſhip concluded with expreſſing his hearty aſſent to the motion.

The Earl of Moira, in expreſſing generally his concurrence in the motion, obſerved, that his ſupport was rather qualified by the ſeeming backwardneſs in the noble ſecretary of ſtate, to give that degree of explanation, which he thought neceſſary, and at the ſame time unexceptionable; there were of courſe certain reſervations, and theſe proceeded chiefly upon the following grounds: Firſt, they were by no means ſatisfied that the cauſes which induced miniſters to come as they now did, did not exiſt even long before; the conduct of the French government in many reſpects was well known. They were alſo unſatisfied whether the criſis ſaid to be now arrived might not have been prevented or obviated, if earlier taken up, and the attention of parliament called thereto. At the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, no ſerious apprehenſions from our late enemies were declaredly entertained by miniſters, though, notwithſtanding thoſe declarations, they thought it neceſſary to propoſe an increaſe of our eſtabliſhment. At that time every thing was doing or done in France, as fully as at the preſent moment when ſuch ſerious apprehenſions ſeem to be entertained. They ſhould be given to underſtand at leaſt what it was that had thrown ſuch a new colour on the pretenſions of the enemy; what change there was in the ſituation of France, or in the tone held by its ruler. Some intimation of theſe ſhould at leaſt be given, in order to enable them to judge of the extent of the proceedings now going on. Perhaps to a certain degree theſe explanations might be declined, on the ground that ſpeaking too fully out might give umbrage to the ruler of France. Umbrage to that new Hannibal, who has ſworn on the alters of inſatiable ambition, an eternal enmity to this country! He would aſk, has this man never ſhewn any diſpoſition to induce unfavorable ſentiments and conduct, on the part of others, againſt this country? After expatiating ſome time on the manifeſt diſpoſition of the Firſt Conſul of France, againſt this country, he contended, that we ſhould place ourſelves on the defenſive, but in a dignified attitude; that we ſhould be prepared for the worſt; that we ſhould betray no marks whatever of deſpondence or diſmay, but come forward manfully and ſhew ourſelves not afraid of the reſult of the alternative of war. A genuine and uſeful ſpirit ſhould be ſhewn by our government, and not an empty parade of valor; for if the firſt conſul had really advanced ſo far in his ſyſtem, as avowedly to render ſuch precautionary meaſures neceſſary on the part of our government, he had loſt all hope of its ſtopping there; their conduct in ſuch caſe ſhould be ſuch, as in effect to appeal to the ſenſe of the French nation againſt the ambition and injuſtice of its ruler, to let them fairly ſee and decide, whether, in conſequence of the headſtrong paſſions of one man, they would be willing again to plunge into all the calamities of war. The effect of ſuch a line of conduct, if any thing of that kind could, would be to reſtrain the ambition of the firſt conſul, and to induce him ſeriouſly to pauſe before he ſhould proceed to extremities. A decided tone and vigorous ſyſtem of policy on our part, would more than any other be likely to prevent hoſtilities between the two countries. Such, in fact, as would have the effect, comparing little things to great, of preventing a quarrel between any two manly Engliſhmen—"On ſuch terms, I ſhould wiſh to remain at peace; but ſet your foot on ſuch place, and I ſhall conſider it as the ſignal for inſtant war!"—Such a mode would beſt conduce to the preſervation of peace, even with a country governed by the moſt deſpotic ruler. With reſpect to any important objects in a train of negociation, he confeſſed it might be improper now to enquire; but he hoped that information reſpecting thoſe would, as ſoon as practicable, be laid before the houſe, as the people ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, be apprized of their real ſituation.

Conſidering the ſubject in another point of view, and urging the policy of vigorous preparation, his lordſhip obſerved, that we ſhould not calculate upon the attempt of Bonaparte, according to the principles or motives of conduct which actuate any other man. We ſhould make up our minds, as to the probability at leaſt, of attempts upon this country; but for theſe we ſhould be prepared—we ſhould look the danger full in the face, and more, we ſhould let our adverſaries know that we are ſo determined. Their boaſt, that England cannot contend ſingle handed againſt France, ſhould not go unnoticed: whatever purpoſes they might have againſt us was perhaps when we were uncumbered with what they would call aſſiſtance. But how ſtood the fact? It was, that when we were ſingle handed with France we were always ſucceſsful, and of this he thought his noble friends near him (lords Nelſon and Hutchinſon) afforded a good practical illuſtration. But above all, our adverſaries ſhould be made to underſtand, that if contending with them, in this country, we moſt confidently looked for ſignal and deciſive ſucceſs. In ſuch a poſſible contingency, the ſafety of the capital ſhould be eſpecially looked to. We ſhould not talk of the impracticability of invaſion: we ſhould conſider the extent of coaſt poſſeſſed by us, as well as the character of the adverſary we had to contend with. —Therefore, what was poſſible was practicable, & whas was practicable we ſhould conſider as likely to be attempted. We ſhould conſider that in ſuch a conteſt, we ſhould be playing our laſt ſtake. Such a conteſt ſhould not be managed under a common place ſyſtem or official practice of war—if ſo, we were loſt indeed! but the ſtrength, the reſources, the energies of the people of the country, ſhould be called forth and fairly brought into action. A great and powerful army ſhould be ſtationed between it and the coaſt; this he wiſhed to be underſtood; and ſo circumſtanced, he was of opinion, the officer commanding the Britiſh force ought to loſe his head, if he did not [ſo we underſtod his lordſhip] come to an action with the enemy before they reached the capital. In ſuch a criſis, the deſtruction of one army ought to be riſqued againſt that of the other. After dwelling upon theſe points, and urging the neceſſity of ſecuring the capital, eſpecially from attack, which among other ill effects, the temporary elevation it might give to the few diſaffected ſpirits, ſhould be guarded againſt, he again urged the ſuperior policy of vigorous preparations, and a determination to be prepared for the worſt, and above all, to aſſume that tone and attitude which ſhould convince the enemy that no invader that ſhould ſet his foot in this country, ſhould be ſuffered to return to tell of his fate.

[*To be continued.*]

NORFOLK, April 30.

We yeſterday learned the ſtate of the poles from moſt of the counties in the Diſtrict laſt repreſented by Mr. Stratton.

	Federal. GRIFFIN.	*Democratic.* BASSETT,
Glouceſter,	85	264
Mathews,	63	185
James City,	42	131
Elizabeth City,	29	130
York,	73	64
Northampton,	175	25
Accomack,	560	30
	1027	829

The only remaining county from which we have not heard is Middleſex, which does not contain more than 100 voters; ſo that without the aid of a ſingle vote from that county, we may with certainty pronounce Mr. Griffin's election.

Thus we ſee the juſt indignation of the people has been rouſed to counteract the nefarious policy of the laſt aſſembly, in giving this Diſtrict a population of 43,000 while others were formed of little more than half that number: and we truſt that this will prove a wholeſome admonition to our next Legiſlature, and that they will ſee, that however palatable democracy may be, that the people will not favor its advancement, to the entire deſtruction of that moſt ineſtimable priviledge of an equal repreſentation in the Legiſlature of the Union.*

* *We are aſſured Mr. Anderſon, a violent Democrat, was turned out at the laſt election in Glouceſter, for the vote he gave in the Aſſembly for enlarging the Diſtrict.*

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 9th inſt. will be ſold on the premiſes,

SEVERAL HANDSOME

Building Lots of Ground

in fee ſimple, ſituate on Fairfax and Gibbon ſtreets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of ſale.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

May 5.

Alexandria Adver

THURSDAY, MAY

Amount of FLOUR and
ſpected at this port for three m
ing the 30th April laſt.
69,022 whole bls.
2,581 half do.
345 meal.

D. DOU
Flour

Yeſterday exhibited a pleaſin
to the enterpriſing citizens of A
the wind which had blew for ſe
from the Northweſt, ſhifted to
ward and Eaſtward and wafted
upwards of twenty ſail of veſſe
them from Europe and the Weſt

Capt. Coleman of the ſchr.
arrived here yeſterday from Ja
forms us that while there two
rived from Aux Cayes, the c
which told him that immediate
arrival of a veſſel at Aux Caye
tain and two thirds of the crew
bliged to go and fight the negro
veſſels embargoed. The Frenc
had made application to the go
Jamaica for permiſſion to refit
there, but the governor had
Captain Coleman ſaw three Fr
of war at anchor in the Bay,
ſtanding up the Bay, very much
ed.

Capt. Croudhill of this port ſai
days before Captain Coleman,
maica, and Capt. Wattles of the
Paragon, was nearly ready to ſail

By the Venilia, arrived this
from New Orleans, we learn,
ſeeing the *ſecret article* in the Ga
nith treaty, the fate of Louiſiana
neral L'Auſſat, the prefect of Bo
rrived there on the 28th March
days before the Venilia ſailed.
received with all that homage and
ſtatic reverence, which the Gran
on fails not to expect and receive f
vaſſal allies. The roaring of
ſpread far and wide the *royal ſalu*
in drowning the murmurs of the M
pi, pronounced the conſular, r
that its banks and its waters ſho
hereafter tributary to the ſover
France.

Now let the ſweet kiſſes of the od
ous Gaſa give conſolation and pe
our "moſt ſerene and moſt philo
ſtatesman!" But L'Auſſat will n
poſſeſſion of the country till the
troops arrive, which were hourly e
ed. May that hour never come, an
the preſent hoſtile appearance or ev
in Europe, break, as we believe it
ready weakened, this one link at le
the chain of univerſal empire; thi
which will one day become, as it
ſigned, the ſcourge and the curſe
weſtern world!

We further learn by the Venilia,
a number of the moſt reſpectable Am
merchants waited on his excellency
days after his arrival, and were recei
the moſt *friendly* manner. He aſſured
that he came there with the moſt *fr*
intentions towards the *Americans*.
ſo told them, that they had *nothi*
fear; that he was certain *every*
would be made *agreeable* to them in a
ſhort time. [As ſoon, we preſume,
the troops arrive.]

(*Bal. Fed. G*

From the Philadelphia Gazette

By the Suſanna, arrived on Saturda
New Orleans, we received the fo
ing ludicrous performance. Our c
pondent informs, that although it
not yet been officially promulgate
was privately circulated through
town, and was viewed as the ſalu
ry of the Gallican adminiſtration.
novelty of its contents entitles it to a
ſpicuous exhibition. Let our go
ment now decide who have bee

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Amount of FLOUR and MEAL inspected at this port for three months, ending the 30th April last.

69,022 whole bls.
2,581 half do.
345 meal.

D. DOUGLASS,
Flour Inspector.

Yesterday exhibited a pleasing spectacle to the enterprising citizens of Alexandria, the wind which had blew for several days from the Northwest, shifted to the Southward and Eastward and wafted into port upwards of twenty sail of vessels, most of them from Europe and the West Indies.

Capt. Coleman of the schr. Sparrow, arrived here yesterday from Jamaica, informs us that while there two vessels arrived from Aux Cayes, the captains of which told him that immediately on the arrival of a vessel at Aux Cayes the captain and two thirds of the crew were obliged to go and fight the negroes and the vessels embargoed. The French admiral had made application to the governor of Jamaica for permission to refit his ships there, but the governor had refused. Captain Coleman saw three French men of war at anchor in the Bay, and one standing up the Bay, very much damaged.

Capt. Croudhill of this port sailed three days before Captain Coleman, from Jamaica, and Capt. Wattles of the schooner Paragon, was nearly ready to sail.

By the Venilia, arrived this morning from New Orleans, we learn, without seeing the *secret article* in the Gallo Spanish treaty, the fate of Louisiana. General L'Aussat, the prefect of Bonaparte arrived there on the 28th March, a few days before the Venilia sailed. He was received with all that homage and enthusiastic reverence, which the Grand Nation fails not to expect and receive from her vassal allies. The roaring of cannon, spread far and wide the *royal salute*, and in drowning the murmurs of the Mississippi, pronounced the consular, resolve, that its banks and its waters should be hereafter tributary to the sovereign of France.

Now let the sweet kisses of the odoriferous Gasa give consolation and peace to our "most serene and most philosophic statesman!" But L'Aussat will not take possession of the country till the French troops arrive, which were hourly expected. May that hour never come, and may the present hostile appearance or even war in Europe, break, as we believe it has already weakened, this one link at least, in the chain of universal empire; this rod, which will one day become, as it is designed, the scourge and the curse of the western world!

We further learn by the Venilia, that a number of the most respectable American merchants waited on his excellency a few days after his arrival, and were received in the most *friendly* manner. He assured them, that he came there with the most *friendly* intentions towards the *Americans*. He also told them, that they had *nothing to fear*; that he was certain *every thing* would be made *agreeable* to them in a very short time. [As soon, we presume, as all the troops arrive.]

(Bal. Fed. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

By the Susanna, arrived on Saturday from New Orleans, we received the following ludicrous performance. Our correspondent informs, that although it had not yet been officially promulgated, it was privately circulated through the town, and was viewed as the salutatory of the Gallican administration. The novelty of its contents entitles it to a conspicuous exhibition. Let our government now decide who have been the dupes of an artful and insidious policy.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the French Republic,

L'AUSSAT, COLONIAL PREFECT,

TO THE

LOUISIANIANS.

THE separation from France marks one of the most shameful epochs of her annals, under an enfeebled and corrupt government, after an ignominious war, and a disgraceful peace.

To that cowardly and unnatural abandonment, you presented the contrast of heroic love, fidelity and courage.

The hearts of all Frenchmen were softened by the spectacle. They never let it slip their remembrance. They then exclaimed, with pride, and have never since ceased to repeat, that *the blood of France runs in your veins.*

As soon as they had regained their dignity and their glory, by the revolution and a train of prodigious triumphs, they turned towards you their affectionate attention. You constituted a part of their first negociation. They wished your retrocession to accompany and signalize their *first* peace.

The time was not yet arrived. It was necessary that A MAN should appear, to whom nothing which is *natural, great, magnanimous and just*, was new or impossible: who, to the talent of atchieving the most splendid victoris, united the more extraordinary one of combining and securing to them the most happy consequences: who, by the ascendency of his mind commmanded at once terror from his enemies and confidence from his allies: who, by his penetrating genius, discriminated the true interests of his country, and, by an irresistable will, gave operation to those interests: who, in fine, *was born* to replace France on her own basis, to establish her in the whole extent of her limits, and to erase all the blemishes of her history.

This man, Louisianians, presides over our destinies. From this moment he is the pledge of your happiness. To secure this, in this fortunate soil, it is only necessary to assist the prodigality of nature. This is the design of the French government.

To cultivate peace and friendship with all your neighbors; to protect your commerce, encourage your agriculture, people your deserts; foster industry, respect property, customs and opinions; pay reverence to religion; to honor virtue; to secure to the laws their sovereignty, and to correct them only as the light of experience may dictate; to introduce permanent order and economy in all the branches of the public administration; to unite still closer the ties which the same origin, the same morals, the same dispositions have created between this colony and the mother country; these, Louisianians, are the honorable objects of the mission of your captain general Victor, your colonial prefect and your chief Judge. These, they are happy to say, are the motives with which, they come to mix with you.

The reputation of the captain General has doubtless even here preceeded him. Companion in arms with the First Consul, he distinguished himself, from the commencement of the campaign of the famous armies of Italy. In less brilliant days, he astonished Suwarrow by precipitating his flight: *He was, in fine, one of the lieutenants of Buonaparte at the battle of Marengo!* Surrounded with those titles, the illustrious pledges of his fame he comes to you, Louisianians, with a lively desire of rendered himself dear to you by the exercise of all the virtues, the cares, and industry, which devolve on the chief of a happy people. His ardour for your prosperity, the uprightness of his intentions, the agreeableness and affability of his access and manners, which are even ornaments to his military laurels, will secure to him your affection and confidence. He beings with him a part of those troops who have made the earth tremble, even to these remote shores. Batavia, since the peace, has admired their good conduct and excellent discipline.

You will like her admire and esteem them.

In short Louisianians, you will find in your Chief Judge, genius, impartiality and disinterestedness. He comes to you already known by the fame of his talents by his sufferings and misfortunes.

Under every circumstance you will have reason to rejoice at having become French, you will daily feel more and more the value of that splendid title, the object of the envy of the whole globe.

We know, nevertheless, Louisianians, and will not dissimulate it, that during thirty years, Spain, by the temperance of a generous and mild government, has endeavoured to make you forget the grievous fault of an unworthy agent of this noble nation. She is our close and faithful friend: it will not be us who will instigate you to repay her mildness with ingratitude. We will endeavor, by acts of munificence, to emulate the policy of the Chief she had given you. Your attachment for the French Republic, our common country; your gratitude to those who protect you, and the daily sight of your growing prosperity, are the objects which we shall aim at; with a zeal and assiduity, which only can be limited by the fulfillment of all our duties and all our wishes.

New Orleans, the 11th year of the French Republic.

L'AUSSATT.

By the Colonial Prefect,

The officer of administration, acting as Secretary,

DAUGEROT.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Open Door Communication.—Although it has been generally supposed that this was a time of peace, yet a number of the citizens of Alexandria, are in the habit of sending out young calves on the common to privateer on the milk of those cows that have no calves of their own.

Now, Mr. Printer, if this procedure is not soon corrected, some of the owners of said calves (going at large) will most assuredly be saved the trouble of killing their calves, after they are fattened at public expence, as abovementioned; for a leaden remedy will be promptly applied. But there is this consolation, that no man who is fully disposed to do justice to all his neighbours, can by any means suffer by this mode of stopping the evil complained of; for the good man will avoid hurting his neighbour, and will shut his stable door to prevent his calves from sucking that milk which he himself has no right to drink.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED
SPRING GOODS,
In the William and John from London.
They expect an additional assortment by the ship United States from Liverpool
May 5 d

RECEIVED,
By the schooner Sally, capt. Dade, from Cape Francois, and for sale by
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,
20,000 lbs Green Coffee,
in tierces and bags.
They have on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES.
May 5. d2w

To be Sold positively
At public sale, on Tuesday the 26th May, on the premises,
THE Subscriber's life-estate in the Walnut Tree Farm, situate on the river Potomac, about four miles below Alexandria.—The farm consists of about 360 acres. The buildings and improvements very good, and the fishery attached to it very valuable.
Also will be sold at the same time and place, a number of horses, cattle & sheep and a variety of farming utensils as well as a quantity of household furniture, consisting of mahogany tables, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c.
The terms cash, for all sums under one hundred dollars; and for all sums above, approved notes negociable in the banks of Alexandria or Columbia, at sixty and ninety days.
TOBIAS LEAR.
May 5. eod

Notice.
The subscribers being appointed agents for delivering Mr. Carey's FAMILY BIBLE in Alexandria, and the country adjacent—this is to inform those who hold subscriptions, that the Bibles are just come to hand, and are now ready for delivery at their book and stationary store in King street.
R. and J. GRAY.
Who have lately received,
A large supply of English and American
WRITING PAPER,
of different qualities, & a good assortment of Latin and English school books, for wholesale and retail.

Public Sale.
To-Morrow, at half past three o'clock, will positively be sold,
Thirteen hogsheads first quality SUGAR, on Merchant's wharf.
Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
May 5.

Public Sale.
On FRIDAY the 13th of May, will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,
1000 Dollars worth of
JEWELRY,
Consisting of gold lockets, ear rings, bracelets, watch keys, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
May 5.

For Freight or Charter,

The fine, fast sailing SHIP
America,
ISAAC STONE, master; burthen 285 tons, now lying at Mr. Wm. Wilson's wharf. For terms please apply to the master on board.
May 5. d6t

SPRING GOODS.
BENNETT & WATTS
Have received by the ship William and John, from London, part of their
Spring Goods, viz.
FANCY waistcoating, Irish linens, dimities, cambric muslins, calicoes, silk and cotton hosiery, amongst which are a few doz. ladies' black cotton, ewists and silks, galloons and ferrits, furniture fringes, tapes and cord, FF, glazed and battle gunpowder in quarter casks, patent shot 2 a 8, mens' coarse hats, threads of all kinds, A's 1 a 7 sail canvas.
May 5. eo 2w

SPRING GOODS.
R. T. HOOE and Co.
Have received a general assortment of Spring Goods, from London, by the ship William and John.
They have likewise for sale,
Earthen and Stone Ware in crates and pipes in boxes; German linens; cotton in bags; porter in casks; Madeira, Lisbon, Calcavello and Port Wines in pipes and qr. casks, a few cases of umbrellas and ladies fans.
Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a few boxes of Slate for covering houses.
May 5. eo

JAMES WILSON
Has received by the ship William and John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,
SPRING GOODS,
which will be opened and for sale immediately at his warehouse.
Also—Brown Stout in casks of 6 doz. each.
May 5. d

HUGH SMITH
Has received by the Medway, captain Parker, and the Two Pollies, captain M'Lauthlen,
A complete assortment of
QUEENS WARE & GLASS,
which he offers for sale at his store on King street.
Also for sale,
A general assortment of China,
Pipes by the box,
Grindstones, Sackings,
Porter Bottles, Pocket Bottles,
Sets of Castors,
Liverpool stov'd Salt, and
500 bushels Liverpool Coals.
May 5. eo3w

JEWELRY.
CHARLES GOUVERNET,
Who has just arrived at this place, informs the ladies and gentlemen that he has a handsome assortment of Jewelry, consisting of
Necklaces, ear rings, bracelets, gold and silver watches, watch chains, breast pins, lockets, rings, pearl beads, black jetts, &c. &c.
All of which he offers for sale, by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable price. Apply at Mr. Gadsby's tavern.
☞ A HORSE and CHAIR for sale.
May 5. d3t

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

50 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting, 100 ravens Duck, 1 box fine Iriſh Linen, 5s6 to 4s ſter. 1 trunk blue ground prints, 1 do. plain and embоſſed coloured cambric muſlins, 1 bale India Bengals, various colours, long and ſhort India nankeens, 1 caſe white platillas, Morocco and buckſkin ſuſpenders, 1 caſe bandanno handerchiefs, white and brown ticklenburgs and hempen roles, 3 caſks broad hoes, &c.

They daily expect their entire aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, by the Wm. and John from London, and the U. States from Liverpool.

April 30. eo3t

WM. D. ROSS

Has a quantity of SLATE for covering the roofs of houſes, in boxe fos 250 pieces each. *Alſo*,

Pickled SALMON in ſmall kegs.

April 30. eo3t

Juſt Publiſhed,

By Robert & John Gray,

And for ſale at their Book & Stationary Store in King ſtreet,

THEODORE CYPHON:

OR,

THE BENEVOLENT JEW.

A Novel, in 2 vols,

By GEORGE WALKER,

Author of the Vagabond, Three Spaniards, &c. &c.

Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents

Handſomely bound & lettered.

Alſo,

The Story of Tom Snell.

Price 20 cents.

April 21. d

PROPOSALS

For Publiſhing by Subſcription,

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,

WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;

Including the moſt recent diſcoveries and political alterations, digeſted on a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S. And plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy, and experimental philoſophy, in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,

Drawn under the direction, and with the lateſt improvements, of Arrowſmith, and engraved by the beſt artiſts.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be compriſed in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to ſubſcribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as ſoon as finiſhed, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to preſs as ſoon as four hundred ſubſcribers are obtained.

Thoſe gentlemen who may be deſirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the ſubſcription of ſix.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the ſum at which ſubſcribers will receive their books is conſiderably under that which will be charged to non-ſubſcribers.

Subſcribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a ſpecimen of the work may be ſeen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

Wanted to Hire Immediately,

ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alexandria, Iſſachar Scholfield, Waiter or Wm. Lindſey, near Colcheſter, or Henry Woodrow, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7. 2aw

Turk's Iſland Salt.

Juſt received 1600 buſhels of Turk's Iſland SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—ALSO, a few boxes of freſh Prunes for ſale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his ſtore, corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,

1700 buſhels Cadiz SALT,

Firſt quality Ruſſia Cordage, aſſorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Caſſia,
Boxes freſh Raiſins,
Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia } WINES.
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyſon Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callicoes,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Oſnaburgs
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Soal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17. eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for ſometime paſt, ſituated on Prince ſtreet, oppoſite Col. Hooe's. There is on ſtand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extenſive wet or dry Good Buſineſs. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thouſand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be ſtowed upon the Premiſes without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CXLEY.

December 7. eo

Mrs. COOKE,

Has the honor of informing her friends, and the inhabitants in general, of Alexandria and its vicinity, that ſhe has opened a School for young Ladies, next door to the corner of Prince and Waſhington ſtreets, and hopes to experience a continuance of the liberal and generous patronage, which ſhe has hitherto received, and of which ſhe will ever make it her ſtudy to be thought deſerving.

Mrs. Cooke purpoſes to engage a ſelect number of Pupils, for whom, when complete, ſhe will procure Teachers of approved abilities to perfect them in thoſe branches of literature, which their parents or guardians may wiſh them to attain.

Young Ladies, reſiding at a diſtance from School, boarded by the day or week during the warm ſeaſon. A few yearly boarders will be received on moderate terms, to be made known at the ſchool.

April 13. 2aw3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in the City of Waſhington, on Monday evening laſt, the 21ſt inſt. a handſome, well made, *dark ſorrel Mare*, with a ſaddle and bridle: The mare is about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, has a ſmall white ſpot behind the right ear under the bridle, ſome white upon one of der hind legs. A man (with evident ſigns of guilt) croſſed George Town Ferry and rode off poſt haſte, and was traced near Colcheſter the ſame evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or *Fifteen Dollars* for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard.

City of Waſhington,
March 25. eo

In the matter of James Gillies,

A BANKRUPT,

Adjourned Meeting for Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed, in and by a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued forth againſt *James Gillies*, of the town of Alexandria, having met on Wedneſday the 20th inſt. purſuant to notice heretofore given, for the purpoſe of making a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupt, but for reaſons ſuggeſted by a principal creditor who attended, it appearing expedient that the ſaid meeting ſhould be adjourned to a future day—The Commiſſioners do accordingly adjourn ſaid meeting until Friday the 20th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to be then held at the houſe of Mr. Peter Heiſkell, at which time and place the ſaid commiſſioners will attend, of which all parties intereſted will pleaſe to take notice.

JOHN M'IVER,
Aſſignee.

April 22. 2aw 20thM

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. firſt quality, Muſcvado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Buſhels coarſe Salt,
500 Spaniſh Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Caſh given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. eo.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muſlins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 treſs's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swediſh Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaiſter,
Liſbon and Turk's Iſland Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be ſold very cheap, if taken away ſoon.

☞ They are giving Caſh for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

The United States of America,

Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the Diſtrict Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Columbia, by John Thomſon Maſon, Eſquire, Attorney for the ſame, againſt nine packages of SUSPENDERS of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, current money of the United States, which ſaid nine packages of Suſpenders were brought in the Britiſh barque called the Henry, from a foreign port, to be unladen and delivered from the ſaid barque called the Henry, within the United States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, and were by Lionel Trotter then and there, being the maſter and having the command of the ſaid barque called the Henry, cauſed, ſuffered and permitted to be unladen and delivered from the ſaid barque called the Henry, within the U. States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria aforeſaid, without a permit from Charles Simms, Eſq. then and there and now being Collector of the ſaid port of Alexandria, at the county of Alexandria and Diſtrict of Columbia aforeſaid, he the ſaid Lionel Trotter, then and there being the maſter and having the command of the ſaid barque called the Henry, and the ſaid John Thomſon Maſon, has prayed that the ſaid nine packages of Suſpenders may be condemned and diſpoſed of for the benefit of the United States, as is by law directed—*And whereas*, the Hon. William Kilty, Judge of the ſaid Court, has ordered Friday the twentieth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for holding a court, at the court houſe in the town of Alexandria, for the trial thereof, agreeably to the prayer of ſaid attorney——*Notice is hereby given*, that a Diſtrict Court will be then and there held for the trial of the premiſes and the owner or owners, and all perſons who may have any claim or intereſt therein, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a final determination ſhould not paſs.

By order of the Judge,
(Teſte.)
G. DENEALE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office,
Alexandria, April 26. d

Notice.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them forward for adjuſtment and payment; and all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are reſpectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wiſh to cloſe all the accounts, and ſettle with the legatees as ſoon as poſſible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Thirteen Hundred lbs. dry, well cured

Venison Hams,

A few hundred ſweet Oranges of an excellent flavor, freſh Lemons,

A few bls. new Pork and Herrings, very good.

Alſo—Seed Potatoes of an excellent qualitp by the barrel or buſhel.

Thos. Simms.

April 25. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and reſidence of George Lee Waugh, deceaſed. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling houſe, with four rooms on each floor, and paſſage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and ſmoke houſe: bounded on one ſide by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fiſhery, and abundance of wild fowl in the ſeaſon. This land will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon deſirous of viewing it, will be ſhewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can alſo ſhew all the lines.

If this land is not diſpoſed of by private ſale, it will be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Eſtes's tavern in Frederickſburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be ſhewn to thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

Two thirds of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date. For other particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees to bargain for the ſame.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Doegg, } dds
April 5, 1803.

PUBLIC SALE.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from Robert Meaſe, deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber, will be expoſed to ſale on Saturday the 28th day of May next, on the premiſes, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Viz.

A tract of Land on Holmes's run, in Fairfax county, containing forty four acres and an half, with a water Griſt Mill, Dwelling Houſe and other improvements thereon; known by the name of Milford, and formerly occupied by Robert Alliſon, deceaſed, and is diſtant from Alexandria about 5 miles.

Another piece of Land in the vicinity of this town, near the George-Town road, containing five acres and ten perches.

Alſo, the eſtate, title and intereſt of ſaid Robert Meaſe to the following lots and ground rents, viz: one Lot fronting on Pitt ſtreet, between King and Cameron ſtreets, lately occupied by Robert Meaſe as a garden; a Lot on Wales's Alley, adjoining the Lots in poſſeſſion of Michael Thorn and Thomas Crandel; a ground rent of one hundred and 14 dols. per annum; on a Lot on Union ſtreet, leaſed to Thomas Crandell; one other rent of forty dollars per annum; on a Lot on Wales's Alley leaſed to Michael Thorn. The ſale of the firſt mentioned tract of Land, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and of the remainder at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms of ſale are notes with approved endorſers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, payable in three, ſix, and nine months. Deeds to be executed to the purchaſers after the laſt payment.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
Truſtee.

April 28. dtf

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of the late Mrs. Martha Waſhington, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and thoſe perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.

March 3. 2aw

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